

FROM THE NATCHES COURIER.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.

Congressional.

The House, yesterday, did nothing but debate the causes relative to the delay in the transaction of the public business.

To-day, the post office appropriation bill was debated and passed; after which, a desultory debate ensued, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the Report of the Committee upon the subject of the canal around the falls of the Ohio, was read. The deficiency bill was then taken up, debated and passed. The resolutions relative to the Tehuantepec route was taken up, and a motion was made for their postponement; pending which, the Senate adjourned.

New-York Markets.

At New-York to-day, (February 16th.) 12,000 barrels of flour were sold—State, \$4; Corn—20,000 bushels sold at 55¢. Other articles unchanged.

Cincinnati Markets.

Flour, \$3 85; Whiskey 20¢; Lard 9¢; other articles unchanged.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

Foreign Markets and News.

New York, Feb. 14.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived. She reports that cotton at Liverpool was slightly firmer in feeling, but quotations show no change.

The sales for two days amounted to 55,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 54½¢.

The Manchester trade sympathized with the Liverpool cotton market, and is reported active.

The pork market has experienced a decline. Wheat has declined.

The Indian corn market has declined 1s. Pork is reported firm.

Beef market reported as active.

France.

The approaching marriage of the Emperor excites much attention. The civil marriage took place on the 29th January. The appointments of the new Empress's household have been confirmed, by a decree of the emperor.

A rumor is current that another change in the Ministry is to take place.

The Senate and lower House have been convoked to meet on the 14th February.

THE REVOLVING TABLES.

We cut from one of our exchanges the following remarkable paragraph, in regard to a phenomenon recently observed in the city of New York, which we read at first with careless incredulity, but which we are compelled to admit, has been confirmed by repeated demonstrations.

AN EXPERIMENT.—The New York Tribune says: "Singular results are obtained in this city from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever be the agency, to brute matter. Let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table from twenty minutes to half an hour, with the palms of their hands held flat on the top of the table; it is not necessary that their minds should pay any attention to the process, or conversation be suspended; but presently the table becomes so charged with the mysterious fluid, that it begins to move; then rise from it, push away your chairs, still holding your hands near, though it is not necessary to touch it; and it will turn around from end to end, and even proceed rapidly about the room, without any visible agent on which excursions the persons must be let it, or the current is broken and the movement stops. This simple experiment may easily be tried; it requires no faith and no outlay of physical or moral strength, and the result, with a table that is not too heavy, is pretty sure to follow."

During the last week we have participated in the experiments in company with many others, equally prejudiced against the result, and we have seen and felt the most indubitable evidence of the truth of the statements made by Tribune. These statements are by no means exaggerated. The movements we have witnessed, under circumstances precluding the possibility of collusion or misconception, have been so decided and so long continued, that the most sceptical were brought to admit the phenomenon was demonstrated, and that its cause is profoundly mysterious. In order that the experiment should fully succeed, it seems necessary to use a light table, placed on a surface where it can meet with little friction, and that, as many operators should take part as can conveniently sit around it without contact with each other. The hands, in a dry state, should be laid with open palms upon the table, and kept steadily in one position, without touching one another, and the feet ought to be kept at such a distance as to allow the table to move freely. It will sometimes rock to and fro, but will generally turn as if on axis, doing so by spells, and changing its position rapidly from one part of the room to another.

We protest that we have no predisposition to believe in this strange phenomenon and even now, are entirely averse to tracing it to any unnatural agency. We look upon it rather as a new development of that wonderful electromagnetic power which is already known to exist, and which exhibits, in the hands of science, so many startling effects. It should not be associated with spiritualism, or any of the thousand forms of modern necromancy, but be referred for solution to the sober investigations of philosophy.—Weekly Post.

A printer observing two constables pursuing an ingenious but distressed author, observed it was a new edition of the "pursuits of literature," unbound, but hot pressed.

The Ancient Scandinavians used theanders of stage for drinking cups. This is evidently the origin of the phrase, "taking a horn."

MR. EDITOR:

I was much pleased with the subject upon which Spes spoke in his last contribution to the columns of the Republican. I was as well pleased with the manner in which he spoke of that subject. I refer to his remarks on erecting a college for the purpose of home education. It is a subject in which I am deeply interested. This may be somewhat strange to you, since I am an old bachelor. Well, it is strange, that a bachelor should be interested in the subject of education, provided we assume that it is unnatural for a man to be deeply interested in anything that will not probably benefit himself, any more than the rest of mankind; but I think it stranger still, that citizens of the south should be content to let the north, the east and the west, continue to excel them, so far in the arts and sciences. We have but few good preparatory schools and a smaller number of good colleges in the south. This, every one knows, is the reason that other sections of the union have excelled the south in arts and sciences, and in general intelligence. We cannot acknowledge—we do not believe that the citizens of the south are inferior to the inhabitants of any other section of the union, in intellectual ability; yet we are forced to believe and acknowledge our inferiority in intellectual acquirements. Why is it so? Is it owing to the nature of our climate? Has a cold climate the power of warming and invigorating the intellect of man? Has a warm climate the power of cooling the intellect, and rendering it torpid? I think not. The cause of our intellectual torpidity is not in the air we breathe, but in the object which we pursue.—In our pursuit of happiness we have heretofore sought wealth, not wisdom, which is truly the concomitant of happiness. Let the citizens of the south henceforth turn their attention more seriously to the pursuit of wisdom, and they will soon prove that the force or feebleness of the intellect of man is not in proportion to the warmth or coolness of the atmosphere, but in proportion to his talents and the means of improving them. In order that our citizens may have the means of cultivating their intellectual abilities, they must erect colleges at home. All that is necessary to establish a good and permanent college in Wilkinson County, is that the citizens determine that they will erect and patronize one, and it will be done.—Our youths have talents worthy of cultivation, and their parents have wealth sufficient to furnish the means for erecting, and even endowing a college. The citizens of Wilkinson county are certainly an enterprising people, and sufficiently energetic to succeed in whatever they attempt to accomplish. To prove this assertion, I will give a few examples of their successful enterprise. First, the Rail Road between Woodville and Bayou Sara: though it has had to contend with some imperfections, still it has been in successful operation for several years, and has proved to be great convenience to the inhabitants of the town which it connects, and the surrounding country through which it runs. A more recent enterprise is now in successful operation. The Woodville Factory, with its many spindles, changing daily a portion of our cotton into useful fabric.—Permit me also to mention the masonic hall as an enterprise worthy of the citizens of Wilkinson. This splendid edifice sprang into existence suddenly and beautifully. As an ornament, it ranks among the first, and its usefulness no doubt surpasses its beauty. Such examples prove the enterprising character of our citizens. What cause can we mention—what is a sufficient reason for deterring them from having a college, also? None—no, not one. A building, or buildings, sufficient to accommodate a hundred or more boys, could be probably erected for twelve or fourteen thousand dollars. Is this much? I cannot think so, when I compare the usefulness of the enterprise with the amount necessary to accomplish it. Had I the command of an amount equal to the surplussage of fourteen of our wealthy citizens, our youths should no longer regret the necessity of having to leave home, and wander to a far distant land in search of knowledge. They should have an opportunity of being educated much nearer home than New York, Pennsylvania or Kentucky. We claim that we are independent, but it is not true; we are not much more independent than the slaves of European aristocracy. I speak particularly of our dependence in acquiring an education, though I think the remark is applicable generally. Where do we go when we want a teacher for our common schools? Do we go to some one of our innumerable colleges, and employ a suitable personage? Alas, no! our colleges are too easily numbered, and the young men who are educated in them, are generally prepared for the professions of law or medicine, or the ministry—but few ever become teachers. Then where must we go, when we want a competent teacher? To the north, of course, for we are sure to find well-educated men there—because they have good schools and colleges. Is this being independent? I think not. Then let us henceforth educate our own boys at home, for preachers, teachers, merchants, mechanics, planters, legislators, governors—and why not a president, such as Washington? If we ever get such another, it will be one of our own boys, educated at home, that is certain.

Since this is my first attempt at interesting you, I will cease to write, lest I prove a bore. My pen has become rusted from age and retirement; but the subject upon which I have written is too important to need one of the fashionable hook-pens, with which some of the less persons hook up ideas from the bottom of their ink-bottles, which had long since been drowned there.

OLD BACHELOR.

THE STATE CONVENTION—CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

To satisfy general anxiety and to facilitate the arrangements of the party to which we are attached, we addressed the subjoined letter to the Governor, asking information as to the mode he will adopt in issuing his proclamation for the election of members to Congress. It will be seen from his reply that he has not yet determined what course he will pursue, but that he will make known his intentions in this regard as early as the first of March.

CORRESPONDENCE:

JACKSON, Feb. 1st, 1853.

Gov. H. S. Foote:

DEAR SIR:—The legislature having failed to apportion the State into Congressional districts we are in the constant receipt of letters asking information as to the mode in which the approaching elections will be held—whether four members will be elected by the districts as prescribed by the law of 1846, and one by the State at large; or whether the five members, to which the State is entitled, will be elected by the general ticket system, in accordance with the course observed previous to the passage of that act. The solution of this question depends entirely on the course which you shall deem it incumbent on you to pursue in issuing writs of election.

If you have matured your intention in this matter, and it is not incompatible with your views to make it known, you will greatly oblige us by giving the desired information on the subject.

We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

BARKSDALE & JONES.

JACKSON, Feb. 1st, 1853.

Messrs. Barksdale & Jones:

Gentlemen:—Not having yet come to any definite conclusion in reference to the interesting question propounded in your communication just received, it is not in my power at present to allay the solicitude which you say exists in the public mind in regard thereto. So far, I have neither done nor said anything which would justify any one in holding me positively committed to any particular course of proceeding, and I have had no hand whatever in awaking any uneasiness which may exist in relation to what is to be my ultimate action. About the first day of the ensuing month I expect to make an official declaration, which I hope will prove satisfactory to all who feel any particular interest in the approaching Congressional elections.

Meanwhile I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
H. S. FOOTE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION!

In accordance with custom, and with the general wish of Democracy in various portions of the State, notice is hereby given that there will be a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION held in the City of JACKSON, to nominate candidates for State offices and for a Member of Congress for the State at large (or the entire delegation if the Governor of the State should order the election by the general ticket system) on the

First Monday (the 2d day) of May next.
Mississippi.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Guardian Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Probate Court of Wilkinson County, State of Mississippi, at the February term thereof, A. D. 1853, the undersigned Guardian of William S. Farish, Robert D. Farish, and Frances Farish, (minors) will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Woodville, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1853, the following described tract of land belonging to said minors, to-wit: Lying and situated in the vicinity of, and partly in the town of Woodville, containing about 60 40-100 acres, by estimation, and bounded and described in deed bearing date February 15, 1834, described in Book N in the Probate Clerk's office of said county as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stake in the Natchez road near the corner of the Poor House lot, running thence south with the line of the late John Joor's land 160 perches to the Fort Adams road, thence south 73° east 21 perches, thence south 55° east 16 perches, thence north 85° east 20 perches, thence north 74° east 26 perches to the corner of the late John W. Gildart's lot, thence north 121 perches to a stake in the Natchez road, thence north 48° west 70 perches, thence north 88° west 26 perches, to the place of beginning, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond or bonds with approved security payable as above limited.

WM. STAMPS, Guardian.

February 22, 1853-3w.

Woodworth & Dawson,

WOULD inform the public that they are prepared, at their Steam Saw Mill, on Ford's Creek, to fill all orders for Lumber, with the utmost despatch. Their machinery is new and perfect, and their Lumber, for neatness and precision, is unsurpassable. They have also a splendid Grist Mill to the premises, and will be happy to receive the patronage of the public in this branch also.

Orders left with W. H. Rowley & Co., will receive prompt attention.

Money! Money!!

ALL those who are indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as it is my intention to leave Woodville in a few days. Those having bills against me will please present them for payment.

W. L. JEWELL.

Feb. 22, 1853-1w.

Cotton Seed.

FOR sale by S. Bell & Co., 400 BUSHELS of Brown Mexican Cotton Seed, warranted clear of rot.

Fort Adams, Feb. 22, 1853-4f.

LOS F.

ON the 21st inst., in or near the Office of Wm. T. Lewis, Esq., in Woodville, an old Pocketbook, tied around with a yellowish ribbon. Said Pocketbook contained near about the sum of One Thousand and ten dollars. A reward of \$50 will be given for the delivery of the book to me, or to W. H. Rowley & Co. Woodville. WM. BAKER.
February 22, 1853-3w.

DR. H. CLAGETT—DENTIST

—from Natchez, would respectfully give notice to the citizens of Woodville, and vicinity, that he will be at Mr. West's, Woodville, about the 20th of this month, prepared to attend to the duties of his profession. As he will only remain a short time in Woodville, those who may desire his professional services will please not delay to leave their commands at Mr. West's, or by note, through the Postoffice.
February 15, 1853.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } SS.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To Victor N. Harris and Ann Harris his wife, heirs and legatees of Charles Netterville, sen., deceased.

YOU are hereby cited to appear before the Probate Court of Wilkinson county, at the Courthouse, in Woodville, on the First Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final settlement of the estate of said Charles Netterville, sen., deceased, by Wm. Netterville and Jeremiah Netterville, Executors, should not be allowed, and a decree made thereupon accordingly, and further to do and suffer such things as shall be considered by the Court aforesaid in the premises.

Witness the Honorable Francis Gildart, Judge of Probate of said county, L. S., at the Courthouse in Woodville, the Second Monday in February, in the year of our Lord 1853.

Issued the 12th day of February, 1853.

FRED CONRAD, Ck.

Feb. 15, 1853-60d. [Gordon & Posey, attys.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

S. FRANK. M. SIMON.

THE undersigned being about to dissolve partnership, wish to sell out our splendid STOCK OF GOODS, at New York cash prices for cash or good city acceptances. We wish the people of Woodville, and the surrounding country, to come in and see that we are doing what we say, as all our Goods must be sold out to close the Partnership.

Jan. 25-1f

S. FRANK & Co.

HE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } SS.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court of said county, December Term thereof, A. D. 1852.

Pinckney Heathington, } Attachment,

vs. } for \$70 00.

Frederick Hysenbottle.

Returnable to the present term of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here that the defendant has removed out of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is, therefore, ordered by the court, that unless the said defendant shall appear, plead, answer, etc., in this case, on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, to be held at the Courthouse in Woodville, in said county, on the second Monday in June next, A. D. 1853, judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the effects so attached, in the garnishee's hands, will be disposed of to satisfy said debt, interest and costs.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Woodville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Woodville, in said county and State, once a week for the space of one month.

I, Henry J. Butterworth, clerk of the circuit court aforesaid, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original order of publication, in the above stated case, as fully as the same remains of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Woodville, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1853.
H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.
L. K. Barber, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Jan 25, -1m—no 4

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } ss.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court of said County, December term thereof, A. D. 1852.

Wright & Elder, } Attachment,

vs. } for \$175 50-100.

Thayer & Potter.

Returnable to the present term of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, that — Thayer, one of the defendants in this case has removed out of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is, therefore, ordered by the court, that unless the said defendants shall appear, plead, answer, etc., in this case, on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, to be held at the courthouse in Woodville, in said county, on the second Monday in June next, 1853, judgment final, by default, will be entered against him, and the effects so attached, in the garnishee's hands, will be disposed of to satisfy said debt, interest and costs.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Woodville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Woodville, in said county and State, once a week for the space of one month.

I, Henry J. Butterworth, clerk of the circuit court aforesaid, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original order of publication, in the above stated case, as fully as the same remains of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Woodville, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1853.
H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.
Isaac D. Gildart, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty.
Jan 25-1m—no 4



H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1853.

The Woodville Lyceum will meet on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Concert Room in Masonic Hall.

Address—By Rev. W. W. Lord, Essay—By J. P. Dillingham, Esq.

The public generally, and the Ladies particularly, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN P. DILLINGHAM, } Com.
C. S. KELLOGG, }
H. S. VAN EATON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have only one objection to the insertion of the poetical effusion of "Belamie," and that is, that it is anonymous. We will here state that we can publish no communication without a responsible name—of course the writer can adopt any signature he or she pleases, and the confidence of the name given the editor, will not be violated, without the author's consent. We shall be glad, at all times, to hear from our friends, but this is a rule we cannot violate.

See Bell & Co.'s advertisement in another column, of cotton seed, for sale.

See the advertisement of Woodworth & Dawson, in another column. We bespeak for them public patronage.

Our thanks are again due to the polite officers of the steamers Emperor and Bella Donna for late papers. We are happy to be able to state also that these boats afford excellent facilities, good accommodations and polite attention to passengers. If you have never tried them, do not take our word for it, but go and see for yourselves.

The "Port Gibson Reville" has made its appearance in our sanctum, with a request for an exchange. This is the first copy of that paper which we have seen. We are very favorably impressed on a slight acquaintance, and cheerfully forward the desired X.

We see it stated that Prince Louis Napoleon lately gave a grand ball at the Tuileries, at which he made his appearance dressed in long stockings and shorts. So, we suppose, we may anticipate a return to the old fashioned dress for gentlemen, as the Emperor of course gives the fashion to Paris, and Paris to the rest of the world.

GOV. FOOTE AND THE INTELLIGENCER.

Gov. Foote has a letter in the Nat. Intelligencer, giving, or attempting to give, his reasons for the course he intends to pursue with regard to the senatorial vacancy, and requesting the editors of that paper to reconsider the statement made by them some time since, on the subject, and see if they were not wrong in the conclusions and opinions they then expressed; to all of which the editors reply in an article which we think to be conclusive and unanswerable, and so far from retracting the position formerly assumed, materially strengthen it. The principle involved in the article of the constitution of the United States, referring to filling senatorial vacancies, is discussed towards the close of the editors' remarks, which we copy:

"The principle here declared, is plain, simple and easily understood, viz: that the time of the expiration of a regular senatorial term is always a thing certain and in view; and the duty of the Legislature, and of that authority, alone, under the Constitution, to provide by choosing a Senator for the ensuing successive term of six years, cannot be evaded without a violation of the Constitution, and the rights of the State concerned.

There is in this principle no room for chance, or the happening of a vacancy, as contemplated by the second clause of the third section of article one of the constitution, which declares that "If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The word "happen," here used in the Constitution, clearly defines the contingency in which the Governor of a State has the right to make a temporary appointment. The meaning of this word, according to the best authorities, being to "fall out; to chance; to come to pass; to light; to fall by chance;" in which may plainly be recognized the intention of the framers of the Constitution to provide for the many contingencies depending upon the uncertainty of life, upon the accidents of life, and the changes of the mind or will, to which every individual who may be chosen by the Legislature for six years, is always liable. In order that such casualty may not deprive a state of its equal representation in the Senate, the Governor is authorized to make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy.

It may also be stated, by way of enforcing the irrefragable conclusion here arrived at, that instead of the Senate of the United States being composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, the power contended for by Gov. Foote would authorize every Governor to usurp the power of the Legislature, and violate the Constitution, by making temporary appointments for a part of the six years."

We do not imagine that it can now be of much consequence what the so-called Monroe doctrine was really intended at first to include; the question rather is, what is our duty to ourselves as a nation now? We must confess we have a leaning to the opinion that we should prevent European colonization, on our side of the Atlantic—even at the hazard of war.—Our "manifest destiny" seems to indicate that we, ourselves, will one day come in for decidedly the Lion's share of all that is now known as America—North or South—and that fully as fast as civilization, enlightenment and refinement may be called for—we will be ready to extend those blessings.

Already American enterprise has penetrated almost wherever any portion of Mexico offers satisfactory inducements; commerce is opening the way, and intimate acquaintance with the various and varied inhabitants follows, as a matter of course. Our caravans may be seen stretching across their plains—scaling their mountains and fording their rushing torrents. Modern inventions and improvements, all that we consider the necessary adjuncts of our own mode of life are plentifully furnished them, no matter whether they be schemes of trade—plans for advancing their position in this world, bibles to prepare them for another, or revolvers to send them into it. In Panama, on the Isthmus, and in British Honduras, we are already sufficiently numerous to demand the rights an American deems his due, be he where he may. The majestic rivers of South America having flowed quietly on to the sea for centuries are now disturbed by the rush of our steamers, and the beautiful woods that overhang the shore and present a scene of loveliness which is hardly believed to be real when seen,—now echo to the snort of these monster messengers of civilization—speeding on their way and harbingering improvements, of which the inhabitants in their slothful indolence may never have heard, and which will soon change the condition of the entire Southern continent.—So much for what we are doing and can do.

Again, suppose Honduras and many other points around us, the seats of flourishing European colonies, in the event of war, the mischief that might be done us through mediums of this kind cannot be estimated; even now, past experience has proved that the great trouble and source of annoyance in a war with Britain is the facility which the Canadas offer for the invasion of her armies from that quarter. Gradually, we believe the idea that Cuba is to be ours is gaining ground in the minds of even the most conservative, while to those who think with Senator Soule and his supporters in Congress, it has already become a fixed fact; and with reason. Cuba is in fact as close to our doors now as Florida or Louisiana were at the time of their acquisition, and perhaps there is not as much fear or distrust in the minds of our people with reference to the annexation of this ocean gem, as there was at that time with reference to the other territories we have mentioned. On all sides then we see the spirit of progression abroad, and we may say that it may be called a democratic measure, for over and through all, there is an eye looking to the firm maintenance of our own prosperous relations, while it looks also to the best means of extending the blessings we ourselves enjoy to the greatest number.

We have on our table the 2d Series of Essays from the London Times, published in handsome style by the Appletons. This volume comprises some of the most interesting and ably written articles of that very able journal. There is something here one feels to be real, genuine, mental food—strong—thoughtful, and of a nature to induce thought in others.

Among the papers is a review of Hawthorne's Blithedale romance, which speaks in most flattering terms of our countryman, and even goes so far as to commend what our literature promises to become, and warns English authors "to look out lest Americans outstrip them in a direction altogether unexpected." For sale by J. B. Steel, No. 60, Camp street, New Orleans.

We have received the first number of the largest Newspaper we have ever seen. It is styled "People's Paper," contains more reading matter than any of our monthly magazines. The articles seem to be well selected with reference to entertainment and instruction. It is published monthly at 25cts per annum by Stearns & Co., corner of Ann and Nassau street, New York.

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